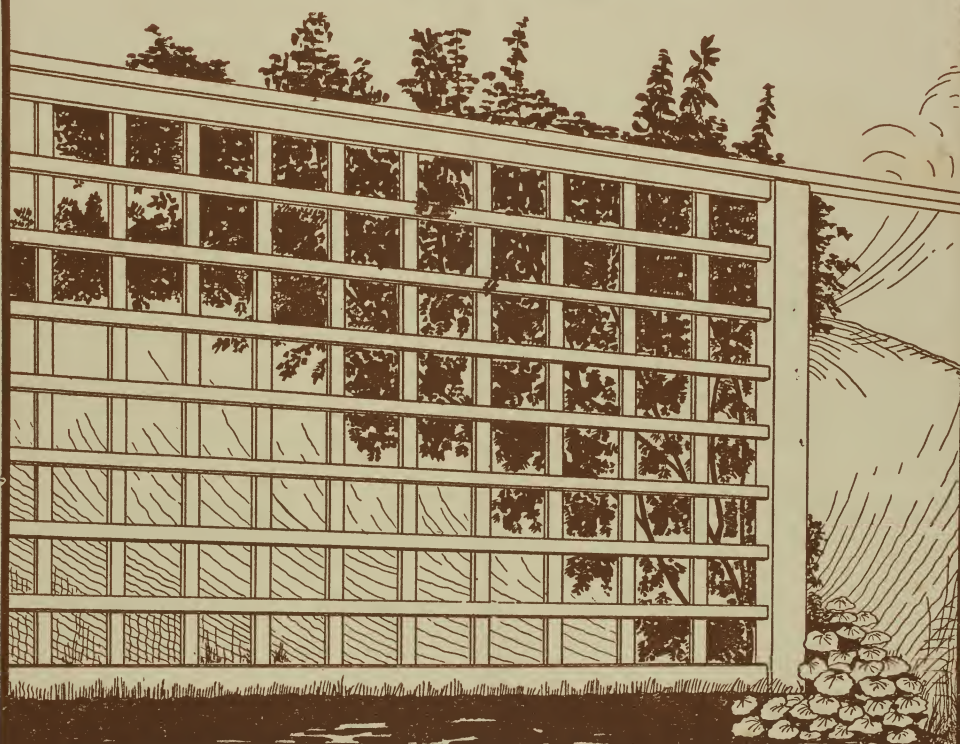


# California Garden



## IN THIS NUMBER

MORLEY STILL IN EUROPE

A RAIN PROPHECY

CHRYSANTHEMUM NEWS

BARNHART'S STRAY THOUGHTS

A GOOD NEW ROSE BOOK

OCT. 1924

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# The California Garden

*Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association*

*One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy*

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## SYNOPSIS OF TRIP TO EUROPE (Part 2)

By J. G. Morley, Balboa Park Superintendent.

Tuesday, July 1st. Spent the only day on the trip sightseeing in London. Visited the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Royal Horse Guards and St. James Park. They were very interesting and remind one, when visiting the several places, of the importance of the British Empire in world affairs.

Wednesday, July 2nd. He visited the City of Leicester to see the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Show. This show is the pride of England in demonstrating what is being done for the advancement of these important subjects. The show is held in a different section of the country each year so the people nearby will have an opportunity to note the advancement in agriculture and horticulture that is continually taking place. The Horticultural section was far superior to the Royal show held in London. The exhibits were finer and more diversified. Fine collections of orchids, sweet peas, primulas Japanese types, herbaceous flowers of all descriptions, miniature gardens laid out to give visitors an idea of how nice a garden may be if well planned. The crowning feature was the rose exhibits from nearly every important grower of England. There were also excellent exhibits of begonias, including rex,—fibrous and tuberous, all of the highest quality. Streptocarpus in every imaginable shade and color,—these with the large exhibits of gloxinias, were one of the best features of the show.

The Agricultural section was the main part of the show and the exhibits of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and goats were excellent, and maintained the high standard for which England is noted. In the machinery and implement exhibits, the advancement in these lines was astounding,—not only for farm use, but also the road-making machinery, demonstrating that the farmers and road builders of Great Britain are alive to the importance of high grade machinery and implements to carry on the work.

The day of our visit, enormous crowds of people were there, probably on account of the visit of Prince Henry, as the representative

of royalty, and he was accorded a royal welcome.

July 3rd. Visited the Royal Horticultural Society's experimental garden at Wisley. These gardens are maintained by the Society and are very fine,—all classes of plants are grown and tested for their garden value. The irises were over, except a few late varieties, the roses were fair,—owing to the sandy soil, the roses do not thrive as well as in heavier soil. The herbaceous plants, annuals and bulbous flowers were very good, and the garden is well worth a visit to those interested in floriculture.

July 4th. Visited Norwood and the Crystal Palace, where the first International Exposition was held. The Palace gardens are not maintained as well as formerly. The large glass buildings and towers are still utilized for concerts and other performances when large crowds of people congregate. Taken as a whole, the place did not seem as nice as the last time I was there, in 1884.

July 6th. Mr. A. Clark, of Australia, Mr. Howard and myself spent the day at Kew Gardens to note flowers that were not in bloom on previous visit. The rose garden and herbaceous garden were very fine. Many of the perennials were in full bloom,—notably a fine collection of Aquilegias. *Salvia Nemorosa*, a very fine dark blue, would be a fine variety for San Diego, provided we can get plants or seeds. In the rock garden, the seasonal flowers were beautiful. The collection of succulents was extra fine,—we counted seventy-five varieties,—some very minute, and others very large, similar to our California varieties.

The roses were good, the best bed of all being the Los Angeles, which was growing and blooming to perfection, which was very pleasing to Mr. Howard, the originator. The gardens as a whole were very pretty at this time, as most of the summer flowers were in bloom,—notably the new dwarf bedding dahlias, which are proving to be one of the most popular of recent introductions for the garden. Our visit was chiefly to study the rose species. Kew has only a small collection

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however, we found two that will no doubt be fine for stocks to bud commercial roses on,—the two varieties noted are Rosa Brunouisi from the Himalayas and Rosa Orniensis variety polyphylla.

July 7th, 8th and 9th, I returned to my old home and spent three days with my brother and sister. We visited cities and towns and fine estates within a radius of thirty miles, the parks of Lincoln and Nottingham, including the arboretum. The country in this section of England was so beautiful, and the foliage so green that I remarked to my relatives, "For Heaven's sake, can't you drive me to a desert." After three enjoyable days, I returned to London and on July 10th attended the National Sweet Pea Show at Horticultural Hall. The sweet pea exhibit was extra fine, showing the painstaking care with which they are grown to produce such large flowers with long stems. The exhibit was not as large as usual, owing to some hot weather that spoiled many of the flowers,—however, for quality, I have never seen them equaled.

Friday, July 11th, left for Holland via Harwich and the Hook, and arrived Saturday at 6:30 a. m. at the Hook, where Mr. DeGraaf, a member of the firm of DeGraaf Bros. of London, met us with his auto and spent the day driving us to bulb growers and nurseries in the vicinity, and to Boskoop, the center of the nursery industry of Holland. We spent a very interesting day, especially in the bulb section, where the utmost care is taken in the digging and curing of the bulbs,—all done by hand to prevent bruising and to have sound bulbs for shipment. The nurseries were kept in the highest state of cultivation and the millions of plants, shrubs and trees are an example of the extreme care devoted to their culture. In the evening we left for Amsterdam, staying at the Victoria Hotel. The city has some very nice parks that are maintained in first-class condition.

Sunday, July 12th, we took train for Naardem to call on Mr. J. Schmidt, the Chief of Horticulture of Holland. Mr. Schmidt extended every possible courtesy to us. We visited some of the growing establishments also noted the tree-lined boulevards and several small parks. In the afternoon we took the train for the Hague,—visited the Queen's Palace and grounds and had an auto ride through the parks and woods, and fine residence section. This is a charming city,—the older portion is very quaint and interesting,—in the new addition, many fine residences are being erected and the class of construction is the finest we saw in our travels. On the day following, Mr. Schmidt accompanied us to Nymegen, a very beautiful city with wide boulevards and beautiful parks. The view from one of these parks overlooking the

*Continued from page 12*

## STRAY THOUGHTS

P. D. Barnhart.

**Caricas.** Of this tribe of plants, three species are grown on this coast in the open. By the term "this coast" I mean that part of it from Santa Barbara on the north, to San Diego on the south, and only as far inland as comes under the influence of the ocean breezes.

Then, too, only in sheltered locations where frosts are not severe. There is no such thing as frostless locations in California, or any part of the United States, except the lower part of Florida.

**Carica Papaya**, is the species which is extensively grown in the tropics for the large melon-like fruits, of delicious flavor, once the taste for it is acquired.

A number of years ago two specimens of this subject grew in Hollywood, and, the seasons being favorable, matured several fruits, one of which weighed eleven pounds, and for quality it was about as palatable as a pumpkin. Now, in its native habitat, where the nights as well as the days are warm, this species bears fruit within twelve months from the time the seeds are sown. In the case of the Hollywood specimens, it was two years before the fruits were ripe, and that, too, on trees which were several years old. One of them was a male the other a female tree: or, as Botanists phrase the idea: pistillate, and staminate. The pistillate flowers are not conspicuous, but the staminate flowers are pearly white, borne in clusters on long stems, beautiful, and durable as cut flowers.

The fellow who attempts to grow this species for profit anywhere in California is sure to fail.

**Carica candamarcensis** is a slender growing species, bearing and maturing its fruits in one season. They are small in size, no larger than a hen's egg, golden yellow in color, and delightfully perfumed. A plate of them placed in a room will fill the house with a pleasant aroma.

**Garcia quercifolia.** The specific name refers to the shape of the leaves; oak leaved, but no oak tree that ever grew had leaves the size of this species. The fruit is small and woody, and worthless. One of the characteristics of this species of plant is that both fruit and foliage contains Papain, the article of commerce, from which Pepsin of druggists is made.

**Dioscorea bulbifera.** The common name for this plant is Air Potato, because the "potatoes" are borne in the axil of the leaves, instead of in the ground. In very truth it is not a potato at all; not even remotely related to the tuber we grow under that name.

The subject under discussion is a native of

tropical Asia, and not until this year did I know how desirable it is as a vine for covering trellises during our long dry summer months. The foliage is large, heart shaped, paralleled veined, and glossy. Free from insect pests, and fungus diseases. It came through a temperature of 102 degrees, Fahrenheit, and a relative humidity of 9%, and never a leaf scorched. In this climate the potatoes do not grow large, as the books say they do in its native country.

**Aristolochias.** The common name for this family of plants is Dutchman's Pipe vines, because the flowers of most species resemble the pipe used by the Teuton. *A. elegans* is an evergreen species native of Brazil, which, when planted in sheltered locations, blooms profusely and the flowers are exquisitely beautiful. It is worthy of a place in any garden which may be practically free from frost. Recently, I have experimented with the species received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, sent out under the name; *Acuminata*. It, too, is a luxurious grower, but the flowers are so small and inconspicuous, that unless one has plenty of room, and a desire to have a botanical collection, it is not worth growing. Bailey, in his last works, refers to this species under the name *Anguicida*. The species known as *Grandiflora* will also live out doors in warm protected places. The flowers are of enormous size, twelve to fifteen inches broad, a dark colored throat. The limb of the flower is cream colored, beautifully modeled with maroon. It is so malodorous, that blue bottle flies swarm around it during the two days of its life.

#### WHAT YOU MAY EXPECT IN THE WAY OF RAIN AND WHY

The following has been clipped bodily from the San Diego Union:

Rainfall in San Diego and its vicinity this year will be five inches more than the average precipitation of the last eight years, according to a prediction made yesterday by George F. McEwen of the Biological Institute at La Jolla, after extended research in ocean temperatures, as they effect the seasonal rains here.

McEwen's prediction is based on the theory that low summer temperatures of the ocean mean increased seasonal rainfall and by investigating the relation of these temperatures with the rainfall of the last eight years, he shows that in the 1916-17 season, when the ocean temperature between August 1 and October 5, was recorded as 66.4, San Diego got 12.8 inches of rain. In 1917-18 the temperature was 68.8 and the rainfall was 10 inches.



In 1921-22 the ocean temperature was 66.4, the lowest for the last eight years, and the rainfall for the season was 22.3 inches.

The ocean temperature for 12 weeks last summer was 65.5, even lower than in the exceedingly wet season of 1921-22, and with the mean rainfall of the last eight years, recorded as 11.55, McEwen predicts that San Diego this year will be drenched to the extent of 16.95 inches.

#### By George F. McEwen

The moisture of the air over the North Pacific ocean is continually replenished by evaporation from the ocean surface. The amount of this water vapor available for precipitation upon the land is proportional to the mass of air flowing in from the ocean.

It has long been known that a high pressure area over the North Pacific, centered 1000 miles or more west of San Luis Obispo, reaches its maximum intensity in late summer and diminishes till about February, when in some years it disappears entirely, and again increases to a summer maximum. Observations accord with theory in the existence of a prevailing flow to the east of the earth's atmosphere. Accordingly, since the high pressure area is over a thousand miles in diameter, there is a periodical or seasonal transfer of very great masses of air toward the American coast in winter and toward the ocean in summer from the west.

#### THEORY EXPLAINED

Therefore, a summer in which the ocean "high" is relatively great, should be followed by a relatively great transfer of air landward during the winter or rainy season. Numerous barometric observations over the ocean suitably distributed, both in space and time, would serve to determine the amount of air forming the Pacific "high". Foreknowledge of the amount of air available for transfer landward would indicate in advance whether to expect a wet or dry season. Also any available index of the pressure distribution could be used as an advance index of seasonal rainfall. Investigations have shown that summer temperatures of the California coastal waters are lower or higher in proportion as the Pacific "high" is of greater or less intensity, and accordingly low summer temperatures should be followed by a seasonal rainfall greater than the average and high temperatures should be followed by a seasonal rainfall less than the average.

The observed correlation between temperature and rainfall for the last eight years accords with the above hypothesis. A change of one degree F. has been found to correspond, on the average, to two inches of rain over the coastal region of Southern California.

#### PHENOMENA COMPLEX

The phenomena considered here are exceed-

ingly complex, involve regions and masses of very great magnitudes, and the observations are comparatively very meagre. Moreover, the investigation is in a preliminary experimental stage. Accordingly, use of a single factor for forecasting cannot be expected to yield results comparable in certainty to astronomical predictions. The method may provide a forecast that holds, on the average as regards wet or dry seasons. Moreover, little significance can be attached to precise temperature and rainfall departures.

The seasonal rainfall of California does not vary consistently in different sections of the state. One section may show a decrease and another an increase during a given year. Therefore any forecast worked out for a limited area cannot, in general, be extended to other parts. The distribution of rainfall throughout the year is of special economic interest, but no index of its distribution, whether the season will be late or early, for example, has been found.

"The lotus strayed through centuries and lands,

Lifting cool white cups of peace

Above still pools of India,

Goblets of Alabaster

From the sheeted gold of Cleopatra's sands."

—Amer Pindar.

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# The Oct. & Nov. Gardens

## THE FLOWER GARDEN

By Mary Matthews.

Work in the garden should go steadily on this month. Just because summer is over and we look forward to cool, rainy days, don't stop planting and weeding. Weeds which start now may go to seed and cause you much worry and labor next season. The seeds are a menace, they harbor bugs, worms and snails. Weeds also take a goodly share of the moisture and fertility from the soil. There is often at this time of the year a tendency to under-watering and the result is often a stunted lot of stuff not worth saving when the rains do come.

This, as I have said before, is the time to plant and separate clumps of many of the old favorites. When planting at this time of the year the plants get their roots well established and the plants are in condition to give good results in both growth and bloom in the spring. Many of the hardy subjects, if set in the spring, wait a whole year before giving good results. When summer bloomers are past, pull them out and get your ground ready to do service again. Many of these plants, if they have ripened seeds, will sow themselves and come up again in the spring, then they can be thinned out and fill the same places again. Hardy asters, boltonias, sunflowers, physostegia and others of the strong-growing perennials seed freely, and will make good little plants that can be put into permanent places—with the self same annuals it is always best not to transplant, but to thin out enough to give room to grow and also secure sufficient light so they will not grow spindly.

Any cleaning up at this time will save valuable time and labor in the spring.

Seeds of candytuft, Shirley poppy, mignonette, corn flowers, snap dragons, larkspurs and many other kinds, sown now in well-drained spots, will be ready to start into growth in the early spring.

Chrysanthemums are forlorn and needy looking subjects after blooming, though presenting a gorgeous spectacle while in flower. So cut out all dead flower stalks down to the ground and where there are a number of one kind, leave one good clump for stock—this will probably give all you can use—pull out the remainder and cast them on the rubbish heap—do not divide till spring.

## VEGETABLE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

It is cheering to read the promises of plenty of rain the coming season, and also to know that, even in the usual course of events we are likely to get a fairly wet winter any way. However, until we really get a soaking rain, it is better to use enough water to get well below the surface in order to do justice to all sorts of growing plants.

In the vegetable garden, plant and root setting time is here, so set out your cabbage and cauliflower plants, and a few good herb plants, such as thyme, sage, mint, tarragon, etc., they are a wonderful help to the cook. Rhubarb roots can also go in, in well-spaded and well manured soil, and next month asparagus roots and horseradish can follow.

Beets, turnips, carrots, lettuce, radish and practically all the handy vegetable seeds can be sown.

Remember that the best results are always obtained from soil that is well fertilized, well spaded and then worked down to a fine surface, giving a good seed bed.

Now that the nights are getting longer and colder it is not always advisable to water in the late afternoon. This is particularly so with all young plants, both in the vegetable and flower garden. But you must be guided in this a good deal, from day to day, as the variation of heat and cold, sunshine and fog is greater here in the autumn than at any other time.

In the fall, as well as the spring time, we want to be on the keen lookout for Mr. Snail, as "he" is on the keen lookout for the young bedding plants. If you consistently use Calcium Arsenate and coarse bran three times a year, fall, spring and summer, snails cease to be arch enemies of young plants, and old ones too for the matter of that, as the snails simply disappear.

As the ground is rapidly cooling off now it is well to hasten operations in the flower garden. Growth will be much slower during the winter, so it is important to make the most of the little heat that is still left in the ground to help germination of seed and growth of plants.

Nature is a pretty sure guide, and all self-sown seeds now giving a volunteer crop are in season. For winter and spring blooms some of the best are Winter Blooming Sweet

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*Continued on page 16*

## The California Garden

A. D. Robinson, Editor  
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Mrs. Sidney E. Mayer, Associate Editor  
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#### EDITORIAL

We said something last month about our painfully suppressing sundry thoughts anent shows in favor of a big installment of Morley's European trip. We still think it was the the right thing to do, as he may never make another, and we have a chance to be foolish every month, nevertheless for future good it might be well to remark briefly.

This year again, with perhaps added vehemence, came the eternal question of, Why don't you fix the date of your shows a year ahead? Well we do as near as may be, certainly near enough for planting purposes. The Spring show has always been between the end of April and the end of May and the Fall show from the beginning of September to the beginning of October, and the final date has been fixed by the chief exhibitors, through a canvass of their opinions, subject to the ability to hire the only suitable and available hall. One advocate of definite dates eons ahead remarked, he could not know when to plant if this were not available, but possibly he was not serious, for not even Burbank would attempt, or we don't think he would, to say, while planting, the day on which such planting would reach best fruition; who ever harvested ten-weeks' stocks just ten weeks from planting?

At the Spring show the rose is the main class, so the chief rose exhibitors are asked what date would you prefer, and the most favored times goes, the same with the Dahlia in the Fall. It has worked for eighteen years and kicks have only been enough to keep us from getting stuck up.

This year, in addition to letting them set the date, the Dahlia folks were invited to get up the classification for their pets, and they did, and also they made a noble exhibit. However, we dare to think their classes were too many and too comprehensive, they let in a large amount of repetition and they should be revised to stop this. The Display ought to be confined to fifty varieties, and other classes purged of the varieties shown in this display. Further, if we are to classify the growers, as well as the flowers, as professionals and various grades of amateurs, there should be a very large open section, in fact the largest, including all the small classes. It is a well known fact that in quality, all over the world, the amateur easily holds his own with the professional, he is only at a disadvantage when quantity counts, and it cheapens awards to multiply them beyond reason.

We have had a tendency to split the amateur in several pieces, the novice, the Simon pure, who does not employ a gardener, and the lucky cuss who can afford to do so, and logically we should have the one who has help one day a week, two days a week, etc., up to all the time. We are perfectly aware that these divisions have been employed elsewhere, but dare to remark that such cuts very little ice with us, the Floral Association of San Diego has succeeded where every other similar organization in the West of equally remote birth has failed, and it has always regarded its problems as its own business, and realized that its location in climate, soil, and people is peculiar. The Floral Association is firstly a family, its shows are the shows of all of its folks, they are an exhibition of accomplishment along the lines of its effort for better flowers and gardens and more of them, and the prizes are mere incidentals. A few, thank goodness only just a few, remark at each show apropos of something or somebody, Is it worth while? We must not be personal or we would name more than one who work for weeks over each show and never get a prize, nor much else but requests for help from all the others who get in trouble. When you are inclined to criticise just stop and think that the truly marvellous exhibitions, given twice a year, are all assembled in one morning and taken away in another, that there is a record of every entry which is tagged, that hundreds of people come there with exhibits and are guided and waited upon, and outside of the actual laborers less than fifty dollars is paid out for the service. Who performs it all do you suppose and why? The blessed foolish ones are members of the organization, most of whom don't have even a ribbon to show for it all, but their names shall be written in the Calendar of the Gardener of Abhou Ben Adhem.

During the Chrysanthemum show, in October in the Floral Home in Balboa Park, an

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.



aged one strolled in, and he said to the lady sweeping up in the early morning, "Well, taking this building worked out pretty well after all, I had my doubts". So had some others it did seem rather out of the general line of travel, a few yards away from the street car, etc., etc., but the Mum Show finally put the seal of approval on the venture, the Floral Home is an institution. It is doing much but can do such a lot more and the main object of this is to urge that you give more power to its elbow. Take its Library, now but a nucleus, have not you some gardening book that you can spare for it or if not why not buy an offering? Do you take a gardening magazine. If so, why not pass it along to the Library.

Do you know that the Home is open every Thursday afternoon? Why not go down and have a garden fest?

We are going to have those winter flower shows for the tourists and you, too. Early in December the berried shrubs will be featured, and what a lot of them we have, already the hawthorns and cotoneasters are colorful and perhaps in spite of the dry year our native Christmas berry will be on hand, though we suspect the birds have staked out most of them, that awful striped-headed sparrow has already arrived. And with the berries will be included the seed pods. And after the holidays the bulbs and the violets, and an honest to goodness wildflower exhibit, if the Gods send rain, which the prophet of La Jolla says they are going to, and so on until a regular monthly exhibit is an established thing.

Don't you think you want to help to build this home for the flowers?

#### LIBRARY NOTES

All periodicals for this month are full to the brim with notes of the Dahlia Shows that have been held all over the country. It is worthy of note that at the show given by the Dahlia Society of California in September the highest award of the show, the silver medal of the Garden Club of America, went to the var. "Rollo Boy", as the best dahlia in the show. Rollo Boy was also awarded a prize as the largest dahlia in the show, it measuring eleven inches. Western Florist gives a good notice of San Diego Dahlia Show.

In Horticulture, for Oct. 1st, Mr. E. H. Wilson gives a good review of a new book on insect pests, a manual of tree and shrub insects, he says in conclusion, "A handy and most useful hand book that ought to find a place in every gardener's library."

The Flower Grower for the current month gives an exhaustive article on, "The Gladiolus, its Importance, Care and Future", by A. E. Kunderd, well known Glad. specialist. Any one interested in the subject would do well to read this article—there is also in this

number an article on "Cacti and Agaves for California Gardens", by Janet Gargan. She says, "The red hot poker plant is a Yucca shrub that bears upright stalks of fiery red blooms and when in bloom, about Christmas, is a fine sight". This, I think, should be Aloe Arborescens—and I was once told by an old Mexican that they knew it as "Christmas candles".

Portland Roses and Flowers gives an extensive article on "Bulb Culture in Holland", by Ernest Krelage, well known Dutch bulb grower. Every one who ever grew a bulb should read this article.

Gardening Illustrated, London, as usual, is full of good things. The old myth of the mummy Pea crop up again. The writer says if the seeds were actually found with mummies they were placed there by unscrupulous hands, that after the lapse of 30 years the vitality of seeds of peas and wheat is very doubtful. In Oct. 4th number, mentions made of a new hibiscus, Hibiscus waimeae, given an award of merit when shown in Kew Gardens. It is from the Hawaiian Islands, is silvery white, about 4 1/2 inches across, the red protruding staminal tube is six inches long and the golden brown anthers stand out in bold contrast to the silvery white corolla. Let some of our experts try it in San Diego.

Also, besides the regular periodicals there comes to the library all the new catalogues and bulb lists. Among these is an interesting little pamphlet gotten out by Bonnewitz, the Ohio Iris expert, regarding a wonderful new Oriental Poppy, originated by a Doctor Neeley. Mr. Bonnewitz thinks the doctor is conferring a favor by allowing him to put this wonderful poppy, named Lula A. Neeley, on the market at \$25.00 for a two year old root, though he thinks one hundred dollars would not be too much. The color of the flower is rich Ox-blood Red. Any one wishing to order can get the firm's address by coming to the library.

#### A FULZ WILDFLOWER LECTURE

Negotiations have been proceeding favorably towards a lecture on Wildflowers by the well known apostle of the nature garden, Mr. Fulz of Los Angeles, and in all probability it will be held in the Floral Home in Balboa Park the night of November 21st next. Be sure and save this date.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO CALIFORNIA GARDEN

This magazine does not pay for articles. It never has, nor could it do so and continue to run. Articles published in the past signed by well known writers were offerings to the cause by their authors. No one but the printer is paid for their labor in producing California Garden.

## CHRYSANTHEMUM DAY AT THE ERSKINE CAMPBELL'S

By The Early Bird.

In addition to contributing the lion's share to the Mum show in the Floral Home, the Erskine Campbell's held a Chrysanthemum Day at their wonderful home on Point Loma and did so after instead of before the show, a charming piece of thoughtfulness. Their Chrysanthemums, and I ask indulgence to be allowed to say Mum from now on, it is so much shorter, though almost impertinent, in connection with these marvellous floral creations, are grown under fine cloth, and that is how they were seen on reception day. The modified light is just right for the individual coloring of Mums. They, with very rare exceptions, have no brilliancy of coloring, there is no vanish in their make up, they seem to say this is my color, take it or leave it, it is all one to me. But they certainly specialize on form, if they elect to be stiff and formal they can outdo anything that grows and when they want to do curlicues, they make Medusas serpent hairdress a well ordered pomaded coiffeur. The little Pompons and chaste singles, make one want to hug an armful, but the stately big chaps, like the white William Turner, absolutely forbid any familiarity.

The Campbell's have travelled extensively in the Orient and have remained MUM devotees, while the Dahlia\* raged from Coast to Coast, and this reception shows how wrong has been the idea that these two flowers conflict, when they really are complimentary. Outside the Mum house the Dahlias are doing their last kick, so to speak, while inside is that almost too perfect perfection that comes with one stalk and one bloom, straight from toe to crown, each standing independent self-sufficient. I am quite incompetent to pass in detail upon the display, I don't raise Mums, my few trials have been worse than failures, I have a feeling that the immaculate white William Turner, or the curly Good Gracious even the Pockets Crimson regard me as a frivolous being on whom Mums would be wasted. They belong to the land that has iris and Cherry Blossom Days, where one flower can acceptably decorate a room, and infinite care is a pleasure not a chore.

In the Campbell's Mum house I feel the East, it is floored with the coloring of the Oriental rug, not the new glaring one made for the West by the East, but the old ones, in which all color has become subdued and patterns are quite secondary. It is almost with a shock that I find that colors and sorts are grouped separately, they are of the kind that blend, and the whole submerges the particular.

Many folks came to admire the Mums and stayed to thank the Campbell's, who extended their hospitality to refreshments served

amidst choice specimens of Oriental art that seemed so appropriate to the flower.

## REPORT OF CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW

(From San Diego Union)

In the San Diego Floral Association's Home in Balboa Park, to the right and to the rear of the organ and along the brown gypsy road that leads to thrilling places, queen chrysanthemums today are having their annual show.

It may not be the largest chrysanthemum exhibition, in point of number, that has ever been presented here, but surely it is the best.

The late afternoon sun was slanting through the bewindowed west doors, and its rays were caught by the crystal of an hundred bowls and vases and sent moving with shadows on the white of covered tables.

And all about were chrysanthemums, and people moving and talking and admiring them.

Chrysanthemums on tall stems, in shining, shouldered jars, peering above other chrysanthemums like goddesses on pedestals.

White chrysanthemums, yellow chrysanthemums; orange, bronze, orchid, blood-red, pink, coral, crimson, cerise, lavender, lemon, saffron, buff.

## STRANGE ADMIXTURES

Chrysanthemums in strange, but not inharmonious admixture of yellow and red; gold and bronzed, orchid and cerise, lavender and buff.

Chrysanthemums that curtsied from window sill like demure damsels; chrysanthemums in vases and baskets and bowls.

Chrysanthemums like giant white snowballs; some like wax noodles all massed together; small, large, bulbous-looking; twisted, curled; crinkled, fringed; drooping, perk; shirred, scalloped; chrysanthemums with yellow hearts, other with hearts hidden, making all together an assemblage of riotous beauty.

The J. Erskine Campbells of Point Loma have a beautiful exhibit, occupying three tables on the right side of the room, near the west doors. Miss Emily Mould, who has one of the most beautiful flower gardens in Southern California, has contributed many blooms, adding considerably to the number of trophies she captured at the recent dahlia show. Frederick Chapin, Mrs. Jennie Owens and Mrs. Edward Strahlmann have leading displays.

Among others who have made the 1924 chrysanthemum show the gorgeous affair that it is are Mrs. Harry Wright, Mrs. A. G. Peterson, Mrs. E. E. Dryden, Mrs. A. Brouwer, Miss Frances Laurence.

## LIST OF AWARDS

Class 1—Amateur employing regular gardener, Mrs. J. Erskine Campbell, Point Loma.

2—Amateur not employing gardener,

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

Miss Emily Mould, first; Mrs. Edward Strahlmann, second; Mrs. Jennie Owens, award of merit.

Class 3—One bloom each of six varieties, Miss Mould.

Class 4—Three blooms each of three varieties, Miss Mould, first; Frederick Chapin, second.

Class 5—Best basket of blooms, Miss Mould, first; Mrs. Strahlmann, second.

Class 6—Best vase or bowl, Mrs. Campbell, first; Frederick Chapin, second.

Class 7—Best collection of pompoms, Miss Mould, first; Mrs. Campbell, second.

Class 8—Best single bloom, Mrs. Campbell.

Class 9—Best display of singles and anemones, Miss Mould, first; Mrs. Campbell, second.

Bringing in her exhibit too late for entry in the class displays, Mrs. A. G. Peterson was given award of merit for a Japanese variety, the spider, of unusual size and color; and for a unique, orange-colored single.

Attendance at the show has been the largest ever recorded for the chrysanthemum exhibits, which are still in infancy but growing by leaps year by year. Nearly 300 persons viewed the show yesterday afternoon and many more are expected today. Proceeds from the sale of flowers at 5 o'clock this afternoon will promote the work of the association, a distinct cultural asset to the community.

## ROSES FOR ALL AMERICAN CLIMATES

By George C. Thomas, Jr.

The MacMillan Company, 1924.

The compiling of garden manuals on the rose has often fallen into competent hands—perhaps the delightful subject matter itself tends to draw unusual talent, or irresistibly inspires him who is fortunate enough to assume its study—in any event there is extant a long series of books covering many periods and many lands, each of which often possesses some special feature of its own, to the end that the rosarian, as he browses about, would fain add every newly discovered treasure to his ever-lengthening shelf, like new bushes to his rose-bed. So on the one hand while we are not surprised to find still another one we like, it is nevertheless rather remarkable to find that one which brings up the van of so long and sturdy a company has been successful in finding a quite new note to strike, a new accent to emphasize, a new field to till. Writing in his foreword the author says, "Nothing is more certain than that in the wide climatic range of the United States all roses will not flourish equally well everywhere." With this axiom as a premise, he then epitomizes what he has very successfully attempted to do as follows, "It has been the aim of this work to go most thoroughly

into the selection of varieties, and, in addition, to give enough information on the propagation and care of roses to enable the amateur rose-grower properly to select the sorts most adaptable to his district, and to grow them successfully."

The chief climatic factors recognized as affecting rose culture are extreme cold, extreme heat, dampness, rain, short growing seasons, long growing seasons, and dryness. Boiled down into temperature, humidity (or evaporation), and latitude (or its equivalent, altitude), we find that the author recognizes essentially the same controlling factors as the biologist in his life zones. Possibly a study of this same work on life zones might lead Captain Thomas to alter somewhat the boundaries of the six areas which he delimits from one another as distinct from the standpoint of rose growing, but the essential principle advanced is undeniably sound and volumes carried out in the same spirit for shrubs, peonies, lilies, and other flowers would be a real boon to many a struggling gardener.

A brief chapter is devoted to the peculiarities and what are well called the "rose characteristics" of each of the six districts. The balance of the book, save for an excellent discourse on propagation and general care at the end, is given over to a discussion of rose classes and a catalogue of the principal varieties belonging to each, annotated in such detail that one may turn in a moment to a desired rose, learn its characteristics, its advantages and defects, and something of its reliability, or lack of it, in his own region. The great value of the book, then, is that, no matter in what corner of the country a reader may reside, he will find something adapted to his own peculiar needs. No rose lover should be without it, or have it available for reference.

Errors (e. g., the description of the Pink Cherokee as identical with the White save in color and vigor, the inaccurate reference to the velo cloud of Southern California as a "high fog", and so on) are few. One is glad to see the many generous, and often, from the reader's standpoint, most helpful, allusions to works by other writers, and the abundant illustrations, both in color and halftone, are a joy, even though the crowding of the figures on a few of the plates is sometimes unsatisfactory. One might rather wish to have both sides of the page printed, enabling fewer and larger figures in a set.

S. S. B.

## NEXT MONTH ROSE DISCUSSION

In the November issue Mr. F. L. Hiatt has promised to discuss the new varieties of Roses in comparison with the old favorites in the light of his personal experience.



## WEEDING

It was after the first rain of the season, a small one it is true, but so welcome to the garden things that had lived through many months by grace of hose and sprinkler, and that earthy smell was in the air, a smell that makes every nose a rabbit nose which sniffs fast and continuously, and the man came out on his terrace to weed, he had to have an excuse to lie on his belly and play with handfuls of earth. French Marigolds filled the beds, coming up through roses that half-heartedly threw out occasional shoots topped by travesties of blooms, and the ground was hidden under a carpet of weeds which had just recognized that the Marigolds had unaccountably grown over them and were shutting off the sun. There was no way to weed but to lie flat, and pull by hand, even that cunning piece of bent iron with a two-sided cutting blade called a weeder, and designed to decapitate many baby weed aspirants with each fell stroke, was out of the question, so the man went like the snake on his belly and culled weeds with both hands. Every movement brought out the pungent Marigold smell, and the earth that clung to the roots as they came up had a message for the nose, and through the man's mind ran all the adjectives he knew that went with the earth when it is about its mothering business, the fecund earth, the teeming earth, the stirring earth, and then came all the seed business, and the comfort that man has ever found in the actual touch of the soil spread through him and his weeding was a jubilation.

Carefully sparing the Marigolds and warning the roses he shuffled along, the shine went off the tips of his shoes, and his big toes wiggled holes in his socks, and under his nails dirt crowded till his fingers ached, but he did not care, he was going to get to the end of the bed before he raised up.

To him came his three-year-old daughter and demanded, "Pops, What you doing?" and she got down flat, too, and pulled a few weeds, and stood on his hand and then kissed it to make it well, and climbed astride him, and altogether he had one wonderful morning and was so happy that he thought you ought to know about it, even if you just laughed.

## NOTICE TO

## SUBSCRIBERS AND MEMBERS

Bills have been sent to all in arrears. The November Garden will be sent only to those who are paid to October. See notice in September number.

"I will sing of the bounty of the big trees, They are the green tents of the Almighty, He hath set them up for comfort and for shelter."

—Henry Van Dyke.

## LATHHOUSE QUERIES

By Alfred D. Robinson.

A subscriber writes joyfully in recognition of the start of a Query and Answer Department in the September issue and to help the good work along, says, "I have just built a lathhouse in the rear of my yard just for raising plants in flats, etc., and would like very much to read something about the real beginning of lathhouses."

It is presumed in replying to this request, that the lathhouse is built and therefore the answer will be confined to work in it and as near as may be to the kind indicated.

Firstly, it should be said that a lathhouse for raising plants from seed to be put in the open ground later on is a poor proposition, in our so-called winter time. The commercial raisers start their seed at this season under glass and transfer them under lath when pricked out in flats only after the rains are over and temperatures have gone up. One of the most aggravating drawbacks to the lathhouse during rains is the drip from the cross beams and it would be fatal to seed just sown or small plants. The Government in its lathhouses has worked out a so-called dripless lath using grooves in the cross beams, a drawing and specification for which is now posted in the Floral Home in Balboa Park.

To sprout seeds from now on for a few months without artificial heat requires the best use of the sun, if such has to be done under lath it should be in a cold frame and as near to the lath as possible. A word or so about a cold frame. This is the regular term for a low glass enclosed space without artificial heat. It is usually a box of uneven sides so that the glass sash covering it will have a sharp slope, say a foot to two feet by not more than three feet across and any length to suit. However, it works just the same with a cigar box and a pane of glass and anything between. The frame is set facing towards the sun. Most amateurs buy any window sash they can get cheap and make the box to fit that. During the summer a burlap covering instead of the glass keeps the cold frame at work.

The question propounded and the answer naturally bring up the very live question of how to make our lathhouses more all the year round working places. With me it is vital because of the Rex Begonias which must preserve a goodly number of leaves through the winter so that these can be used for propagation the next spring. I am trying to solve it this season by covering an annex a third the size of my lathhouse with Celloglass, a product of wire screen and celluloid that comes in rolls like chicken netting, but is more expensive than there seems any reason in, thir-

*Con'd on Page 12*

# BEGONIA CHAT

## BEGONIAS—WINTER CARE

As our Begonias are for the most part kept in lathhouses or planted outside in sheltered positions, their winter care is a bit of a problem. This does not apply to the hardy fibrous kinds with the force it does to the Rexes and other large foliated sorts. Those under lath are adversely affected by the drip. Reference was lately made to the advantage of shielding *Verschafelti* and its class, the so-called winter bloomers, but here particular mention is to be made of the Rexes not so much from the point of view of preserving their appearance but to retain the mature leaves till the Spring when they are so valuable for propagation. A Rex leaf under quite flexible conditions will sprout a young plant at almost any season, but this is the easiest part of such work, the incubator stage so to speak which almost any novice can handle, the real test comes to keep that little plant going, and it likes the summer time, moreover unless it reaches a certain stage of development before winter it will be very weary and try to lie down on the job. This expression is not used for up-to-date speech but because the action of little Rexes refusing to go any further is so absolutely just this. A study of a Baby Rex starting to osmose out of a leaf will show first a thickening or bulbous growth at the junction of the stem and the leaf, in fact some varieties do this so reguarly that it forms quite a characteristic feature. In seedling Rexes the nerve racking time of their growth is until they form a bulbous foundation for roots. A box of seedling Rexes will often shed every leaf during the winter and their continued presence is only manifest by what might be easily mistaken for bulbs of the tuberous kind. All this is to stress the importance of getting Rexes to carry over as many leaves as possible for propagation purposes, as a leaf in the spring is worth ten in the autumn.

Last winter with its mildness and lack of rain was exceptionally favorable to Rexes under lath, they maintained a maximum of leaves, but it is hardly likely or desirable that this winter will follow suit, so it is advisable to get them under a protection from moisture. They can be handled in the house and on porches if not too windy, under these conditions an occasional careful sponging off of the foliage will be beneficial. This protecting at this time is quite essential to the harvesting of Rex seed, they are late bloomers and the seed is slow to mature. They do not

make a surplus of the machinery for perpetuation by seed as do most growths. Frequently a choice variety will make nothing but male blooms and these will have no pollen, and pollen is not produced in profusion. Hand fertilization seems to be indicated as without it the vast majority of seed pods fail to mature. The writer has practiced this throughout the season with the result of obtaining good seed from many of the choicest varieties for the first time. Begonias are great camouflagers in the matter of seed, none more than the Rex, they go through all the motions and grow lots of fat pods only to have them drop off before drying, and be it said that no seed is a good bet that does not dry on the stalk so that it will pour from the pod. In addition to hand fertilizing by picking the pollen bearer and rubbing it on the seed flowers all surplus pollen has been blown over the general group. A digression suggested by this discussion of pollen. Till this season the writer supposed that fragrance among Begonias was confined to a very few varieties such as *Odorata Alba*, but this year many were found markedly sweet scented at certain times and it has been suggested that these were the seasons for the pollen to fly. Among those so scented were *Ricinafolia* and *Decorus* and they were stronger than *Odorata* but only at the one time.

It is a safe practice to thin out the Begonias in the lathhouses for the winter, take out all growths around them such as ferns and their own spent canes, the idea is to let in all the air and rain possible. Don't leave anything for mulch, the best we can do, a lathhouse is a cold dank place during the rainy season, particularly where there is much growth.

## BEGONIA RICINAFOLIA FROM LEAF

Many people have claimed that *Ricinafolia* can be grown from leaf, the writer has been a doubting Thomas and has said so, now he has done it or rather disproved it. Last Spring over fifty leaves were put in like Rexes, month by month they withered away but six months afterwards four little plants are growing, but not from the leaf like a Rex, from a callous formed at the end of the piece of stem left on the leaf, or in simple language they grew from cuttings, and probably would have come much quicker if leaves with all the stem had been used, taking advantage of the natural enlargement at the base of the stem.

This *Ricinafolia* has been the worst loafer

from seed. Two seedlings two years old, think one leaf between them in a year is mighty generous.

However, never have the mature plants been more wonderful. At the end of October they are still full of bloom and sporting their huge bronzy leaves.

#### **WATERING BEGONIAS**

Begonias can use a lot of moisture when in full growth, in fact they need it, but a surplus when they are marking time is deadly. Watch your pots and boxes individually and err on the dry side during the winter months.

#### **DRYING OFF TUBEROUS BEGONIAS**

Whether still in bloom or finished, tuberous Begonias should now be matured for the good of the tuber. Withhold water and put away under a bench or something similar where progress can be watched. If only a few are to be cared for they can be wintered right in the pot or basket. Don't let get dust dry.

#### **THE FLOWER GARDEN**

*Continued from page 5*

October is the month supreme for bulb planting. All Holland bulbs are in and they are thus far the best in varieties. Tulips, narcissus and hyacinths, in the smaller kinds, such as anemones, ranunculus, sparaxis, ixias, glads., etc.; the home grown give, I think, as good results, if not better, than the imported. Ranunculus give best flowers, I think, if put in this month be sure and not plant deeper than two inches and have a good, loose soil with some sand—water sparingly till well above the ground—plant generously as you can of all hardy bulbs—in 1915 the Floral Association staged its first bulb show, the records show, I think, there were about a half dozen entries. These little shows have been given every now and then since then. Next spring we want to give one of the best and largest collection ever shown here.

MARY A. MATTHEWS.

#### **LATHHOUSE QUERIES**

*Continued from page 10*

teen cents a square foot. This is more expensive than glass and cannot be as durable, but it can be used on a much less expensive frame work, being very light, in fact so light that I lay awake at nights everytime the wind blows for fear my Celloglass is trying to fly. I go thus much into this because with me it is nothing more than an experiment and unless it works, a darned costly one at that. However, at present it is doing the job, has appreciably warmed things up and now shelters nearly all the Begonias I can crowd under it.

Unquestionably the lathhouse needs a bit of glass or a good substitute to supplement it, and I think the lathhouse of the future will

be designed so that part of it is glassed in with the possibility of removing the division between the two during the summer.

#### **MORLEY'S TRIP TO EUROPE**

*Continued from page 2*

Rhine, was one of the most beautiful I ever saw. The parks and public gardens are very fine,—everything kept in a state of perfection, and it was a treat to see a city of 40,000 people take such pride in the civic beauty. The old part of the city is very interesting, streets very narrow and buildings, in the true Holland type, are very picturesque.

Leaving Nymegen, we took train to Mr. Verschuri N, at a small town twenty miles away, to see his roses. They are very fine,—several of his introductions are among the finest grown in Europe and this country. He has also several new varieties that are exceedingly good, and will be on the market in 1926.

From there we went by train to Venlo, a small city on the German border, to visit some rose specialists. To get to Mr. Lauder's place we had to take an auto, and we were very much surprised to ride there in a Star car of American manufacture. The driver said it was better than a Ford, because it didn't rattle quite as much. At Mr. Lauder's place he had some very fine new roses,—however, he seems to be such a poor business man, I believe it will be several years before they will be on the market even in small quantities.

We left at 5:00 p. m. and stopped at Nymegen once more and had dinner with Mr. Schmidt, who bid us good-bye as we were to take the train there to catch the night boat at the Hook of Holland to return to London. I cannot too highly thank Mr. Schmidt for the kindness and courtesy extended to Mr. Howard and myself during our visit to Holland.

Wednesday, July 16th, we visited the orchid-growing establishment of Stuart Low Co. at Crowborough, Sussex, by special invitation, also the Wallace Nurseries at Tunbridge Wells.

The orchid establishment of the Stuart Low Company is the largest and best I have ever seen. On our arrival we were shown over the twelve greenhouses devoted to those choice exotics, by Miss Eileen Low, who has charge of the hybridization and the growing of the orchids. The wonderful strides that have been made in producing new varieties of high quality and of many colors,—so different from those that are imported from their native habitat, were simply marvelous.

The new types of cattleyas, in many new forms and shades,—Miltonias that the blooms are so large they are almost unrecognizable from the original types,—the dendrobiums in many new and better varieties were astonishing and so it was with Ialias, cypriped-



iums, etc. There were many thousands of seedlings in several of the houses,—they looked like pots filled with young coarse grass. It is no wonder orchid plants are expensive when you see the many thousands that are grown until they flower and only a few that prove worthy to be grown and propagated from, and the balance thrown away.

In the afternoon we drove over to the Wallace Nurseries at Tunbridge Wells, and were shown over the establishment by Mr. Wallace. This nursery is a very interesting place,—many varieties of shrubs and flowering plants are grown. They specialize in rhododendrons, which are grown by the thousand, in many varieties, and also large quantities and many varieties of iris, including all the new types, beside those originated by Mr. Wallace, who is one of the foremost hybridizers of these choice flowers in England. Tunbridge Wells is located in a beautiful section of Sussex. The city and fine parks and gardens, which we noted on our drive, were very beautiful and very much enjoyed by Mr. Howard and myself.

July 17th. Left London for Liverpool and Belfast, spending the day in Liverpool at the flower show and sightseeing in the parks and along the famous docks. The flower show was disappointing as very few of the exhibits were worthy of notice, however, this was compensated for by the parks, which are kept in a high state of efficiency. We arrived in Liverpool the day before the arrival of the King and Queen, and the city was beautifully decorated for the occasion. We left in the evening for Belfast, arriving there at 6:30 a. m. on July 18th.

As I had never been to Ireland, I was somewhat in doubt as to how I would like it compared to England, but I must say that the part of the country I visited is just as green and beautiful as England. On arrival, we were met at the docks by my nephew, who drove us out to Bangor to visit relatives of Mrs. Morley and we had a great reception. We spent two days driving for many miles through beautiful scenery and interesting towns. On Saturday, the Duke and Duchess of York landed at Bangor for a visit to the City of Belfast, and both cities were beautifully decorated for the occasion.

We visited the rose growing establishments of Alexander Dickson at Mark Stay and McGready Bros. at Portsdown. Both of these firms are among the most noted in the world for the hybridization and introduction of new varieties of roses. Several very promising new varieties were noted at both places and will soon be available for our gardens.

I was very much astonished to see plants of dracena indivisa growing in the Government Gardens at Belfast,—plants as tall and fine as we have in Balboa Park. The parks

# Begonia Brevities



Rosecroft has harvested the choicest Begonia seed in its career of special providence to these plants, including a wide range of varieties. It has, however, specialized on hand fertilized HANGING TUBEROUS and REX. In the Tuberous seed has been saved from the wonderful White Lady Blanche and other colors through pinks, yellows and orange, to deep red in a variety of types, using the best specimens in each case, and this seed has already been tested and found of the best fertility.

In REXES, seed has been obtained from the choicest sorts, many of which have not heretofore yielded seed at Rosecroft, and many others are now under shelter from the rains to mature seed pods that they are carrying. We have eighty varieties, many of which are our own.

Seed will also be obtainable from a large range of the fibrous, from bedding varieties up to the tallest growers, included in these will be some of Rosecroft's new seedlings, not yet on the market.

A list is being prepared, if you care for one, send a card and it will come to you when ready.

**ROSECREFT BEGONIA GARDENS**

POINT LOMA, CALIF.

**Alfred D. Robinson, Prop.**

in Belfast were very interesting and the summer flowers were very fine. We left Belfast Saturday morning for Glasgow and Edinburgh, arriving at Glasgow early Sunday morning. We spent two or three hours there and then took train to Edinburgh, where we spent the afternoon seeing the parks and botanical garden.

The botanical garden was the finest visited on our trip,—everything is kept in perfect condition, both in the general maintenance and cleanliness and the rules and regulations are rigidly enforced, in fact, it would appear so, as guards were met with frequently, keeping watch over the plants and the visitors to the gardens.

The collection of trees, shrubs and plants of all descriptions is the largest and finest I have ever seen in one collection. There were many rare and beautiful plants in the conservatories, well grown and receiving the best of care. The collection of shrubs and herbaceous plants in the gardens, gathered from all sections of the world, as well as many varieties originated by hybridization at the gardens, was very extensive and grown to a state of perfection. In the rose section, many species are grown and but few horticultural varieties.

The extensive rock garden is what impressed Mr. Howard and myself more than any other feature. The collection of Alpine plants gathered and propagated from all over the world is very comprehensive, beside other plants and succulents that are suitable for planting in rock gardens and not classed as Alpine plants. The numerous varieties are labeled, both with common and latin names, and their habitat, giving the student of plants the opportunity to acquire any information desired. The extent of the garden and the arrangement is very fine, and required many years to attain the results achieved.

Monday, July 21st. We visited the botanical garden again for several hours, and then visited the establishment of Dobbie & Co., in Edinburgh. This is the finest of its kind in Scotland. They have extensive nurseries both in Scotland and England, specializing in the growing of high gradé seeds, roses, shrubs and herbaceous plants. This firm won the gold medal at the Bagatelle Gardens in France for their new rose, John Russell. Beside the gold medal winner, they have several new seedlings that promise to be as good or better than the prize winner of this year. Their sweet peas which we saw at their place in England are one of the finest collections of late flowering varieties in existence. Mr. George M. Taylor, the general manager, accompanied us over their testing and growing grounds. One of the interesting subjects was the new varieties of collarette dahlias, in which they are specializing under glass. Many

fine new distinct types were in bloom and when distributed, will be a worthy addition

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to the flora of our gardens. We also noted a very fine new dwarf type of schizanthus they have originated, which will be a fine addition to the other varieties of this popular flower. We were disappointed in not being able to see more of this place,—the heavy rains preventing us from visiting extensive plantings of other plants grown at this establishment.

We left in the evening for London and the following day, July 22nd, visited the Fortnightly Show at Horticultural Hall. This was a special exhibit of small fruits and a general collection of garden plants and flowers. The most notable of the fruits was the giant gooseberries, and they were indeed wonderful. England is noted for this fruit, but we had no idea that such improvements had been made in the size and quality of this fruit. Among the plants and flowers of special merit were some fine *Sidalcea*s, *Trachelium coerulaeum*, *Miltonias*, new varieties that were excellent, *Lavatera alba rosea*, and a very fine exhibit of geranium species, exhibited by Mr. Beckett, head gardener for Mr. Vickery Gibbs. The show as a whole was one of the best we had seen in London, owing to the diversity of the exhibits. Of special mention was the exhibit of dahlia flowered zinnias, by Dobbie & Co. of Edinburgh, who showed about five hundred plants grown in seven-inch pots,

from California grown seed the originators of this variety, John Bodger & Sons Co. of Los Angeles. The plants were large and well grown, and the show of flowers was the most striking of all the exhibits at this show. It was pleasing to note that even in English shows, California productions receive credit, when of excellent quality.

July 23rd. We visited the establishments of Mr. Jones of Lewisham and Mr. Peard at Norwood, who specialize in *Streptocarpus* and perennial phlox. In the afternoon we called on Mr. Hay, Superintendent of Parks and the Royal Gardens of London, and we spent a very interesting afternoon and evening. Mr. Hay showed us around many of the finest sections of the park system, especially the extensive propagating and greenhouse department, where all the plants are grown for the park system. Many new plants were noted growing there. We were also entertained at Mr. Hay's residence, Hyde Park, and had the pleasure of visiting his horticultural library, which is one of the largest and most complete in England.

The following day Mr. Hay accompanied us on a visit to the testing gardens of Watkins & Simpson at Feltham. There were three prominent English horticulturists and one from Holland with us. This being our second visit

## GLAD TIDINGS

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## Ralph F. Cushman

GROWER OF

EARLY MATURED SUN-CURED GLADIOLI AND DAHLIAS.

BOX 5-A

Point Loma, California



to this fine establishment, we found many plants in bloom, both annuals and perennials, of extra fine quality and variety, and thanks are due to Mr. Bridgton, the general manager of the firm, who treated us so courteously, not only on our visit to their testing grounds, but also at the headquarters of the firm in London. In the late afternoon we returned to London and were entertained by Mr. Hay with visits to other interesting sections of the park system.

July 25th. This was our last day in London and we visited several friends in the city and spent a very enjoyable day, with many regrets that we had to bring to a close a very fine and instructive trip to Enrope.

July 26th, Saturday, we left London for Southampton and embarked on the Aquitania at 11:00 a. m. and sailed for home, at 1:00 p. m. After leaving Southampton, we sailed through the British Fleet of 194 vessels which had just been reviewed by the King and Queen of England. It was a very picturesque sight as all the ships had been decorated for the visit of Royalty. After passing the fleet and calling at Cherbourg in the afternoon, we left there at 8:00 p. m., arriving in New York on Friday, Aug. 1st, at 7:00 p. m., after a very uneventful voyage of six days. We were met at the pier by Mr. Bobink of Rutherford, New Jersey, who drove us to Rutherford, where we spent the following day looking over the extensive nurseries of Bobink & Atkins, who are among the foremost nurserymen in the country. In the evening, we left for Riverton, N. J., and were entertained Saturday evening and Sunday by Mr. E. D. Eisle, President of the H. A. Dreer Co. of Philadelphia. Sunday was spent looking over the extensive nursery and greenhouse establishment of the Dreer Company at Riverton, Koster's and Parkins' nurseries at Bridgeton, N. J. On Monday, Aug. 4th, visited the park system of Philadelphia, the Navy Yard, and my brother who is in business in Philadelphia. The park and boulevard system of the city is very good,—the new boulevards that are being built and planted with trees in very wide parkings, will eventually give the city one of the best boulevard systems in the country.

Tuesday, Aug. 5th, visited the City of Washington to see the parks and botanical garden, also to see Mr. Peter Bisset in charge of new plant introductions and Dr. Marlett in charge of plant quarantine for the government. The heat was terrific. After spending a great deal of time going from building to building, I failed to see either Mr. Bisset or Dr. Marlett. I was very much disappointed with the botanical garden, for it is such in name only. The parks in Washington are very fine, although they were needing rain,—owing to the dry, hot weather, the lawns were very brown. The flowers and shrubbery, how-

ever, were beautiful and at certain seasons of the year, the parks of Washington must be a credit to the city. On Wednesday, Aug. 6th. I was again unable to see Mr. Bisset or Dr. Marlett, so I rode in sightseeing busses in the city and to Rock Creek Park and to Arlington, which are both beautiful. Left for New York in the afternoon and arrived there on the hottest day of the year.

[This is the 2nd installment of Mr. Morley's trip—the third and final will appear in the November issue.]

## THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

*Con'd from Pge. 5*

January and continue to bloom until well into the summer. Pansies, either seed or plants, will also give flowers for many months, particularly if planted in partial shade, also Mignonette, very fragrant, and lasts almost indefinitely. California and other poppies can also go in now, and either plants or seed of *Dimorphotheca* or Yellow African Daisy. Snapdragons, either plants or seed, will be successful now. They are one of our best and most valuable flowers for general garden use and for cut flowers. These flowers have been wonderfully improved, both in size and range of color during the last few years. *Schizanthus* is also one of our best winter bloomers. Hollyhocks are old fashioned and dignified and full of associations for most of us, planted now where they are to grow will bloom in the spring. Many other perennials, such as *Gaillardias*, *Forget-Me-Nots*, *Coreopsis*, *penstemon*, etc., can now be planted. It is a little late to sow *Delphinium* seed now, but young plants will do finely in either semi-shade or sun, their wonderful colorings of blues, violet and lavender are particularly effective if grown as a background or amongst lower growing plants, such as *Rosy Morn Petunias*. By cutting back the old flower stalks before they go to seed the *Delphinium* will produce three or four crops of flowers during the year.

The early bulbs, such as *Freesias*, Spanish Iris, *Anemones*, *Ranunculus*, etc., if not already planted, should go in now. While they can go in later the early plantings give the best results. Don't forget to soak *Anemone* and *Ranunculus* bulbs for three or four hours before planting. *Daffodils* and *Jonquils*, *Hya-cinths* and *Tulips* can also go in. It is a good rule to plant most bulbs three or four times their own size deep in the soil, this applies in a general way, but it is safer to find out before planting regarding soil conditions and location. It would take too much space to go into this side of the matter in this article.

In a garden, "He wins all points, who pleasingly confounds, surprises, varies and conceals the bounds."

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